
How to translate !!!
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文
A



لا ترجمة لكلمة دون قراءة الجملة ... ولا ترجمة لجملة دون قراءة الفقرة ولا ترجمة للفقرة دون التعرف علي السياق العام. فالترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام بكل ما حولها من إيحاءات وشحنات عاطفية أو عقلانية تربطها بالنص من خلال ألفاظ فالكلمات كالكائن الحي لا يعيش إلا في مجتمع ولا تستمد وجودها إلا من بيئة حولها تتعايش معها.

- أِختيارك لجملة ألترجمة الصحيحة يتوقف علي قوة ملاحظتك للنقاط دي داخل الجملة :

١- الجملة العربية ، تبدأ الجملة بـ الفعل(غالبا) .
٢- الجملة الانجليزية، تبدأ الجملة بـ الفاعل(غالبا) .
٣- الجملة المبنيه للمجهول في اللغة الانجليزيه تبدأ بـ المفعول
٤- الصفة تسبق الموصوف في (الانجليزية) و لا تجمع بينما تأتي بعد الموصوف في العربية ويمكن جمعها .
٥- الجملة التي تبدأ بـ(أن \ اسم) تبدأ في الأنجليزيه بـ(v+ing) .
٦- المفعول المطلق في العربية يترجم إلى حال أو حال وصفة في الانجليزية وقد يحذف غالبا .
٧- نستخدم ('s / ') للتعبير عن الملكية مع العاقل ، أما المالك الغير عاقل نضع (of) بينه وبين المملوك.
٨- إن (للنصب) في بداية الجملة العربية لا تترجم إلي الانجليزية وتترجم لـ (مصدر +to)لو اتي بعدها فعل.
٩- في الانجليزية نستخدم (gerund) بعد معظم حروف الجر،أما الأفعال الناقصة فيليها المصدر.
١٠- الفعل (يعمل \ يقوم) لا يترجم ان لم يكن فعلا اساسيا.
١١- تترجم (ان) بمعني (لو) اليــ(IF)
١٢- حروف التوكيد (أن \ ان) في أول الجملة لا تترجم مثل: ان الازمه السياسيه (ان) لا تترجم.
١٣- لا تترجم (ان) بعد الافعال الناقصه في اللغه الانجليزيه مثل: (يجب ان) ، (ان) هنا لا تترجم.
١٤- الضمير المتصل بفعل مثل(سافرو) يترجم الي (ضمير فاعل) قبل الفعل نفسه .
١٥- الضمير المتصل باسم مثل(غدائهم) يترجم (هم) الي صفة ملكيه قبل الاسم نفسه .
١٦- اذا جاء بعد الأسم صفتان في وجود رابط بينهما نبدأ بالصفه الأوله أولا (في الانجليزيه)
١٧- اذا جاء بعد الأسم صفتان دون رابط بينهما نبدأ بالصفه الثانيه أولا (في الانجليزيه)
١٨-تأتي الصفه في الغالب بعد الأفعال التاليه:

Be(am\is\are\was\were)	يكون	smell	ذو رائحه
get	يصبح	Sound	يبدو
become	يصبح	Seem	يبدو
feel	يشعر	look	يبدو
taste	ذو مذاق		

١٩- هناك أفعال لا تحتاج إلي حروف جر معها في الانجليزية بينما تحتاج لذلك في العربية مثل:

admire	يعجب بـ	sacrifice	يضحي بـ
affect	يؤثر علي	include	يشتمل علي
arrest	يقبض علي	join	يلتحق بـ
Celebrate	يحتفل بـ	obtain	يحصل علي
enjoy	يتمتع بـ	owe	يدين لـ
Fear	يخشي أن	Pass	ينجح في
feel	يشعر أن	reach	يصل الي



لاحظ التقابل اللغوي في بعض التعبيرات في العربية و الانجليزية، مثل:

English اللغة الانجليزية	Arabic اللغة العربية
have / has + P.P المضارع التام	٢٠-لقد + فعل في الماضي
may + infinitive المصدر	٢١-قد + فعل مضارع
each / every + non اسم مفرد	٢٢-كل + اسم مفرد (فعل يصرف مفرداً)
all + noun اسم جمع	٢٣-كل + اسم جمع (فعل يصرف جمعاً)
It is / It was............	٢٤-من (بداية الجملة العربية)
one of + صفة مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين	٢٥-من + صفة تفضيل على وزن أفعل
must / have to / has to / should / ought to + المصدر	٢٦-لابد أن / علي / يجب أن
to + المصدر / that + جملة كاملة	٢٧-أن + فعل مضارع
didn't + المصدر /haven't / + P.P	٢٨-لم (النافية) + فعل مضارع
don't / won't + المصدر	٢٩-لن (النافية) + فعل يدل على المستقبل
because / since / as / so / therefore	٣٠-فا / حيث أن / لذلك + سبب
do / does (ضمير ملكية) best	٣١-يبذل قصارى جهده
have / has + اسم الشئ المملوك	٣٢-كلمة(لـ \ عند \ يملك \ لدي)
It's (صفه) to + المصدر	٣٣-انه لمن + الصفه ...... ان .....
Was \ were + (v+ing)	٣٤-كان + فعل مضارع
Had + P.P	٣٥-كان + فعل ماضي
One of + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد	٣٦-كلمة(احدي \ واحد من \ أحد \ واحده من)
Enjoy + (N \ v+ing)	٣٧-الفعل (تنعم بـ)
There (are اسم جمع \ is اسم مفرد)	٣٨-كلمة (هناك)
مفعول+ (be) considered	٣٩-كلمة (يعتبر \ كان يعتبر \ أعتبر \ سوف يعتبر)
The + مضاف(of) المضاف اليه(the problem of housing)	٤٠-المضاف والمضاف اليه (مشكلة الاسكان)
The + مضاف اليه + المضاف(the housing problem)	٤١-المضاف والمضاف اليه (مشكلة الاسكان)
The girl's (مفرد)purse \ the girls' (جمع)purses	٤٢-تستخدم 's (أخر اسم مفرد) أو s' (أخر اسم الجمع)
Will + الفعل \ won't + الفعل	٤٣-الفعل المسبوق بـ(سوف \ سـ) \ لن + الفعل
فاعل+ didn't + مصدر	٤٤-كلمة (لم + فعل مضارع)
the more(جملة كامله)......, the more........(جملة كامله)	٤٥-كلما حدث........، حدث ....



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▤ أنواع الضمائر:

نوع الضمير	ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر المنعكسة
للمتكلم	انا I	me	my	mine	Myself
	نحن We	us	our	ours	Ourselves
للغائب	هو He	him	his	his	Himself
	هى She	her	her	hers	Herself
	هو\هى لغير العاقل It	it	its	[redacted]	itself
	هم\هن They	them	their	theirs	themselves
للمخاطب	انت You	you	your	yours	yourself
	انتم You	you	your	yours	yourselves

I – You – He – She – It – We – They			♦ضمائر الفاعل هي:
●**I** visited my friend	●**She** studies hard.	♦وهي تستخدم كفاعل للجملة:	
me – you – him – her – it – us – them			♦ضمائر المفعول هي:
●I saw **him** yesterday.	♦وهي تستخدم كمفعول للجملة وتأتي أيضا بعد حروف الجر:		
●I gave a present **to him**.			
my – your – his – her – its – our – their:		♦ويأتي بعدها الشئ المملوك	♦صفات الملكية:
●**My** brother is a doctor.	●**This** is her bag.		
mine – yours – his – hers – ours – theirs			♦ضمائر الملكية:
●This book is **mine**	●This house is **theirs**.	♦وياتي قبلها المملوك:	
He is a friend of mine	لاحظ أننا نستخدم هذه الضمائر بعد **a friend of**		
		♦ملاحظات عامة على استخدام الضمائر:	
●The cat ate **its** food	●The dog moved **its** tail.	١-لاحظ أن **its** للملكية و يأتي بعدها اسم:	
It's a new car.	٢- في حين أن **it's** تكون اختصار **it is** إذا جاء بعدها اسم أو صفة أو فعل منتهي بـ **ing**:		
●**It's rained** for two days.		٣-وتكون **it's** اختصار **it has** إذا جاء بعدها التصريف الثالث:	
●I bought **4 books**. **They** are very useful.	٤-الضمير **it** يستخدم لغير العاقل المفرد وفي حالة الجمع نستخدم **(they / them)**		



What time is **it**?	●**It** is hot in this ٣ room.	**5- لاحظ استخدام الضمير it للتعبير عن الزمن و المسافة و الطقس:**
●One/You must be careful	**٦- يستخدم الضمير one بمعني المرء وتدل علي الناس بصفة عامة ويمكن استخدام you بدلا منها:**	
●It is easy to lose **one's / your** way.	**٧-وفي حالة الملكية نستخدم one's ويمكن استخدام your بدلا منها:**	
	٨-ويمكن استخدام one بدلا من تكرار اسم مفرد يعد وفي حالة الجمع نستخدم ones:	
●I'm looking for **a flat**. I'd like a small **one**.		
●Green **apples** often taste better than red **ones**.		
●Whose book is this?	●It's my book. = It's mine. / It's hers.	**٥-لاحظ صيغة السؤال التالية عن الملكية:**
		♦الضمائر المنعكسة هي:
Singularمفرد:	**yourself\ herself \ himself \ itselfmyself**	
Plural جمع:	**Ourselves\ yourselves \ themselves**	
♣ **He** hurt **himself**.		**دم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون المفعول و الفاعل**
♣ **He** bought **himself** a mew shirt.	**٢- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتأكيد ويأتي إما بعد الفاعل أو بعد المفعول:**	
♣ Do you go to school **by yourself? = alone= on your own = without any help**	**٣-يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بعد by بمعني "بمفرده " أو "بدون مساعدة" :**	
		٤- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد أفعال معينة مثل :

approachيقترب من	complain يشكو	dress يلبس
r emember يتذكر	restيستريح	relax يسترخي
shave يحلق	washيغسل	worryيقلق
wake upيستيقظ	lie downينام	undressيخلع ملابسه
wonderيتساءل	stand upيقف	sit downيجلس



♣ She put her bag **next to her**.	٥-لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر الخاصة بالموقع أو المكان أو الاتجاه:		
♣Try to depend **<u>on</u> yourself**	٦-يمكن أن نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر **after / for / on**		
	♣ لاحظ الفرق بين : Of his own & On his own		
♣ My aunt lives **on her own**.	**(وحدها) دون مساعده**	He's got no ideas **of his own**	
Oe should depend on oneself		**٧- لاحظ أن الضمير المنعكس للضمير one هو eself**	
♣ Enjoy yourself	**اقض وقت ممتع**	**ت معينة تستخدم فيها الضمائر المنعكسة**	
♣ Help yourself	**خد ماتريد**	**♣ Behave yourself**	**احترم نفسك**
♣ Make yourself at home	**البيت بيتك**	**♣ Take care of yourself**	**اعتني بنفسك**

(تمرين يثبت معلومتك)

<u>Put in myself/yourself/ourselves etc. or me/you/us etc.</u>

*1 -Amy had a great holiday. She **enjoyed herself** .*

2- It's not my fault. You can't blame ....

3 -What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of................................ .

4 -We have a problem. I hope you can help ....

5 -'Can I take another biscuit?'' Of course. Help................................. !'

6- I want you to meet Sarah. I'll introduce.................................... to her.

7- Don't worry about us. We can take care of... .

8- Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of.................................... .

9- I gave them a key to our house so that they could let............................ in

<u>Choose the correct answer:</u>

1. Did you both hurt (yourself – yourselves – herself – themselves)?
2. The dog barked on seeing (it – its – itself – herself) in a mirror.
3. This book isn't (they – them – there's – theirs). It's ours.
4. Make (themselves – yourself – you – your) a cup of tea.
5. The girl is feeling faint. Take (herself – yourself – hers – her) to hospital.
6. The house (themselves – itself – yourself- myself) is nice, but the garden is very small.
7. We wanted to buy the table, but (it's – it – itself – its) surface was damaged.
8. We got out of the water and dried (us – we – ourselves – themselves).
9. I am going to the shops to get (myself – herself – themselves – yourselves) some tennis shoes.



10. I love you for (yourself – itself – oneself – themselves), not for your money.
11. I (showered – showered myself – showered by myself – showered to myself) and dressed in ten minutes.
12. We didn't ask for help. We did all the work (myself – yourself – ourselves – yourselves).
13. Our house is not as modern as (her – your – their – hers).
14. Is this your brother's bike? No, it's (his – him – me – mine).
15. If you see Ali, can you tell (he – his – him – them) to phone me tomorrow.
16. The woman looked surprised when she saw (herself – itself – himself-ourselves) in the mirror.
17. She fell down the stairs, but she didn't (hurt – hurt her – hurt herself – hurt hers).
18. Peter fell off his bike, but he wasn't (hurt – hurt himself – hurting – hurt itself).
19. Sally, did you and Mona paint the room (yourself – yourselves – themselves – herself)?
20. Hala (cut – had cut – cut herself – cut themselves) on a piece of glass.
21. The house (it – its – itself – themselves) is nice, but it is in a emote area.
22. Would you like to try the new car out (itself – myself – yourself – oneself)?
23. Ahmed is a great friend of (me – I – mine – my).
24. You both must do the job by (you – your – yourself – yourselves).
25. Take an umbrella with (you – yourself – your – yours) in case it rains.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. We designed our house by itself.
2. This car belongs to our neighbours. It's them.
3. People live in houses to protect ourselves from the weather.
4. This machine is automatic. It works by himself.
5. This is not your camera. It's him.
6. There house is so big.
7. The dog moved it's tail when it saw me.
8. The job herself is good but the boss is unkind.
9. Can you introduce your, please?
10. Please help myself to more tea.



موضوعات هامه لأتمام جملة انجليزيه لغوية صحيحة

أفعال \ اسماء\ صفات (وحروف الجر المستخدمه معها):

Prepositions after nouns:

reason for	سبب لـ	cause of	سبب لـ
apology for	اعتذار عن	the problem of	مشكلة الـ
damage to	تلف في	the aim of	هدف الـ
an answer to	حل لـ	a supply of	مؤن / امداد
a solution to	حل لـ	increase in	زيادة في
an obstacle to	عائق لـ	decrease in	نقص في
a reply to	رد على	the matter with	الخطأ في
an effect on	تأثير على	wrong with	الخطأ في

Prepositions after adjectives:

brilliant at	رائع في	terrified of	مرتعب من
bad at	سيء في	ashamed of	خجلان من
terrible at	سيء / فظيع في	responsible for	مسئول عن
wonderful at	رائع في	famous for	مشهور بـ
good at	ماهر في	good for	مفيد لـ
clever at	ماهر في	ready for	مستعد لـ
hopeless at	ميئوس منه	qualified for	مؤهل لـ
annoyed with	متضايق من (شخص)	bad for	ضار لـ
furious with	غاضب بشدة من	sorry about/for	آسف بشأن
bored with	يشعر بالملل من	mad about	مهووس بـ
familiar with	مألوف لـ	sad about	حزين بشأن
angry with	غاضب من (شخص)	excited about	مثار من
disappointed with	خاب أمله (في شخص)	worried about	قلق بشأن
pleased with	مسرور من	happy about	سعيد بـ
delighted with	مسرور من	crazy about	مهووس بـ
crowded with	مزدحم بـ	curious about	فضولي بشأن
satisfied with	راضي عن	dependent on	معتمد على
proud of	فخور بـ	keen on	مهتم بـ
frightened of	خائف من	involved in	متورط في
full of	مليء بـ	rich in	غني بـ
scared of	خائف من	interested in	مهتم بـ



Prepositions after verbs:

find out about	يعرف عن	prevent from	يمنع من
wonder about	يتساءل بشأن	differ from	يختلف عن
tell someone about	يخبر شخص عن	complain to	يشكو لشخص
think about / of	يفكر في	belong to	يخص
dream about/of	يحلم ب	apply to	يتقدم بطلب لشخص أو شركة
hear about / of	يسمع عن	object to	يعترض علي
complain about	يشكو من	intend to	ينوي
know about	يعرف عن	apologise to	يعتذر لشخص
talk about	يتحدث عن	accuse of	يتهم ب
read about	يقرأ عن	consist of	يتكون من
warn about	يحذر من	die of	يموت بسبب
search for	يبحث عن	result in	يؤدي الي
apologise for	يعتذر عن شيء	succeed in	ينجح في
hope for	يأمل في	believe in	يؤمن ب
blame .. for	يلوم علي	help in/with	يساعد في
apply for (a job)	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة	deal with	يتناول / يتعامل مع
work for	يعمل لدي	do without	يستغني عن
hear from	يتلقي أخبارا من	charge with	يتهم ب
protect ..from / against	يحمي من	rely on = depend on	يعتمد علي
suffer from	يعاني من	concentrate on	يركز علي
recover from	يشفي من	congratulate on	يهنيء ب
result from	ينتج من	crash into	يصطدم ب

♦ بعد حروف الجر نستخدم فعل مضاف له ing أو اسم أو ضمير:

He is worried **about losing** his job.

He is worried **about the exam**.

He's worried **about it**.

(تمرين يثبت معلومتك)

Choose the correct answer:

1. What was the reason (about – for – to – in) the accident?
2. There has been an increase (about – for – to – in) the number of tourists going to Luxor.
3. Many people are worried (about – for – to – in) the problem of climate change.
4. The earthquake caused damage (about – for – to – in) many houses.



5. I hope they gave him an apology (for – in – at – about) their bad behaviour.
6. He is brilliant (for – in – at – about) writing exciting stories.
7. Shakespeare was most famous (for – in – at – about) his plays.
8. He was keen (for – in – on – about) writing, even as a boy.
9. I'd be interested (for – in – at – about) learning more about Rider Haggard.
10. I was annoyed (for – in – at – with) him for being late.
11. I'm proud (for – in – of – about) my brother - he has done so well at school.
12. My little brother is terrified (for – of – at – about) birds.
13. I'm sorry (with – in – at – about) forgetting to phone you.
14. Where can I find out (for – in – at – about) climate change?
15. My brother is going to apply (for – in – at – about) a job at the university.
16. I think that car belongs (for – in – at – to) one of our teachers.
17. The explorers were looking (for – in – with – about) diamonds.
18. My uncle worked (for – in – at – about) the Egyptian government.
19. He helped in the reform (for – in – of – about) education.
20. I haven't hear (for – in – at – from) my brother for two months.
21. Until I read King Solomon's Mines, I'd never heard (for – in – at – of) Rider Haggard.
22. I must apologise (for – in – at – to) being late.
23. Our hotel room was too hot, so we complained (for – to – at – about) the hotel manager about it.
24. Our flat consists (for – in – at – of) a kitchen, a living room, a bathroom and two bedrooms.
25. He died (for – in – of – about) heart disease. He'd been suffering from the problem for many years.
26. He crashed (for – in – at – into) a tree because he was driving too fast
27. William Shakespeare is more famous (for – by – from – of) his plays than his novels.
28. Nobody knows the real reason (with – to – for – of) the film's popularity.
29. Ali loves English, but he's not very good (for – at – by – with) maths.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: مستوي متقدم

30. They lived ....22 Baker Street.
31. a) at b) in c)on d) with
32. He is............ with his new car.
33. a)proud b) angry c) terrified d) pleased
34. Let's look............ the internet to find out more information about this writer.
35. a)for b) in c)on d)from
36. I 'm looking for his phone number. I haven't heard .... him for ages.
37. a)of b) for c) at d) from
38. I prefer tea............ coffee.
39. a) than b) to c) against d) over





40. I really .... to using mobiles while driving.
41. a) object b) refuse c) disapprove d) hate
42. You don't object............ late tonight, do you?
43. a) worked b) to work c) working d) to working
44. The detective will .... the mystery of who was responsible for the crime.
45. a) get up b) clear up c) make up d) give up
46. The popularity .... Mohammed Salah has increased recently.
47. a)with b) from c) of d) to
48. The careless student blamed his failure .... his mother.
49. a) with b) for c)on d) about
50. My uncle died............ the age of Sadat.
51. a) in b)on c) at d)by
52. We could run out............ oil in the next twenty years.
53. a)of b) from c) with d) in
54. I am looking forward .... from you soon.
55. a) to hear b) to hearing c)on hearing d)with hearing
56. He promised .... all his lessons.
57. a)to study b)) to studying c) studying d) study
58. Mo Salah is best known............ the happiness maker.
59. a) for b) to c) like d)as

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1- We must find an answer for the problem of climate change.
2- The main cause for global warming is the pollution from factories.
3- I'd like to find out more with studying in a different country.
4- Egypt is most famous at its beautiful Pyramids.
5- My brother isn't very good for playing basketball.
6- Smoking may result from cancer.
7- She recovered about her illness.
8- We should protect the environment with pollution.
9- He complained with hotel manager about the food he had for breakfast.
10- She was ashamed about herself when she made a mistake.



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	أدوات التعريف والتنكير (a\an\the):
أولا : (A) \ (An)	تأتيان في أول الجملة بمعني (واحد \ أي \ كل)
(A)	وتأتي قبل الاسم المبدؤ بصوت (ساكن) وليس حرف ساكن.
(An)	وتأتي قبل الاسم المبدؤ بصوت (متحرك) وليس حرف متحرك. وهي (أَ أِ أُ)
أنواع الأسماء التي تأتي بعدهم:	
قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد	We have **a** house with **a** garden.
للحديث عن وظيفة شخص	He's **an** engineer
مع بعض التعبيرات الدالة علي العدد:	**a** couple / **a** dozen / **a** hundred / **a** thousand
في حالة التعبيرات الدالة علي الثمن و السرعة	Two pounds **a** kilo / sixty kilometres **an** hour
في الجمل الدالة علي التعجب اذا جاء معها اسم مفرد يعد:	What **a** clever boy! / What **an** interesting story!
تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك an	**an** apple / **an** eye / **an** umbrella / **an** orange
نستخدم قبل a ينطق مثل حرف u إذا كان حرف الكلمة	an an ulcer\ an uncleقرحة
لاحظ اننا نقول:	**University** / **a** unit / **a** uniform / **a** European country / **a** useful book
♣لا تستخدم a / an قبل أسماء الوجبات إلا إذا سبقها صفة وفي هذه الحالة تأتي الأداة قبل الصفة:	
	♣ He gave us **a good breakfast.**
♣تستخدم the في الحالات الآتية:	
١- إذا كان الشيء هو الوحيد من نوعه أو إذا كنا نقصد الشيء كفكرة عامة	
	The sun/ **the** moon/ **the** world العالم/ **the** Earth الأرض**The** country الريف/ **the** countrysideالريف/ **the** town المدينة/ **the** sea / **the** skyالسماء / **the** groundالأرض/ **the** Pyramids الأهرامات/ **the** Cairo Towerبرج القاهرة / **the** High Dam السد العالي / **the** state الدولة
٢ - قبل صفات التفضيل:	**the** best / **the** most difficult / **the** least expensive / **the** smalle biggest
3-مع تعبيرات معينة:	in **the** end …./ at **the** end of /at **the** top of his voice
4-قبل كلمات معينة إذا جاءت مع أفعال معينة مثل:	
	go to **the cinema** /**go** to **the theatre** /**listen** to **the radio** / **the internet** /**go** to **the bank** / / **go** to **the shops**
♣ولكننا نقول **watch TV**:	
٣- قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية اذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل **play / practise**	
	play the piano, the violinالكمان**, the guitar**الجيتار**, the lute**العود**, etc.**





		٤- قبل بعض الصفات لتحويلها إلى أسماء جمع:
the poor الفقراء **the** young الصغار **the** rich الأغنياء		
The young **are** in need of في حاجة إلى help.		♣لاحظ ان أسماء الجمع هذه يستخدم معها فعل جمع:
		٧- مع أسماء بعض البلاد و الجبال و الأنهار و الصحاري و المحيطات و البحار:
the U.A.E الإمارات العربية المتحدة **the U.K.** المملكة المتحدة **the U.S.A** الولايات المتحدة / **the Sudan** السودان/ **The Nile** النيل / **the Himalayas** جبال الهمالايا/ **the Atlantic** المحيط الأطلنطي / **the Red Sea** البحر الأحمر / **the Mediterranean** البحر المتوسط/ **the Alps** جبال الألب / **the Middle East** الشرق الأوسط / **the Far East** الشرق الأقصى/ **the south of Egypt** جنوب مصر / **the Sahara** الصحراء الكبرى		
		٨- قبل اسم ذكر في الجملة من قبل:
♣I saw **a film** last night. **The film** was about the Second World War.		
		٩- مع العبارات الدالة علي المقارنة:
♣**The more** you practise, **the better** you get. كلما تدربت أكثر كلما تحسنت		
♣**The Giraffe**فصيلة الزراف is found in Africa		١٠- عند الإشارة إلى نوع أو فصيلة من الحيوانات:
When was **the telephone** invented?		١١- عند الإشارة إلى اكتشاف أو اختراع:
the French الفرنسيين /**the** English/**the** Swiss السويسريين		١٢- مع بعض الكلمات الدالة علي الجنسية:
♣Do you like **the coffee** we had last night?		١٣- عندما نعني شيء بوجه خاص:
e Bank of England بنك إنجلترا		١٤- مع أسماء بعض الأماكن و المباني التي يأتي معها of:
The Guardian صحيفة الجارديان **The Times** صحيفة التايمز		١٥- قبل أسماء الصحف:
The Koran / The Bible		١٦- قبل أسماء الكتب ال
		١٧- لاحظ استخدام **the** (عادة) في الحالات الآتية :
the_ government / **the** state الدولة/ **the** stone age العصر.الحجري / in **the** morning / in **the** afternoon / in **the** evening / **the** environment البيئة/ **the** weather		
The man **who** lost his son was very sad.		١٨- قبل الاسم الذي تتبعه عبارة بها ضمير وصل:
the nineties التسعينيات **The fifties** مينيات		١٩- قبل العدد الذي يدل علي فترة عشر سنوات:
		♣ لا تستخدم أداة في الحالات الآتية :
Women usually live longer than **men** do.		1-قبل أسماء الجمع في **people/food/jobs/ plants :**
: milk, المأكولات و المشروبات♣ **Food and drink water etc.**		2-مع الأسماء التي لا تعد مثل :
♣ Activities: الأنشطة smoking / reading / writing / shopping		
♣ Sports الرياضات: football / basketball / volleyball		



♣Abstract nouns الأسماء المعنوية: democracy الديمقراطية, beauty الجمال, love الحب, happiness السعادة, sadness الحزن, misery البؤس, truth الحقيقة, poverty الفقر, progress التقدم, music, etc.		
	♣ ولكن إذا كانت الكلمة المجردة تعبر عن معني محدد نستخدم معها the:	
• **The death** of their father made them very sad.		
♣**School subjects** **المواد الدراسية**: History **التاريخ** , Math **الرياضيات**, Science **العلوم**, etc.		
♣**Languages** **اللغات**: English, Arabic etc.)		
	♣**لاحظ أنه اذا جاءت بعد اسم اللغة كلمة language نستخدم the:**	
The English language / the French language		
northern / southern / eastern / wester	**مع الصفات من الاتجاهات الأصلية:**	
لاحظ عدم استخدام the الكلمات مع prison/hospital/school/ /university / church / mosque إذا كان الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن من أجل الغرض الذي وجدت من أجله		
• He went to **hospital** = he was **ill**.	•He went to **the** hospital = to **visit** someone.	

♣ **لاحظ عدم استخدام the قبل كلمة work وقبل الألقاب المتبوعة باسم شخص و قبل أسماء الأعياد :**

- He arrives at **work** at 7 every day.
- **King** William attended the conference.
- **President** Mubarak appointed a new prime minister.
- I do not go out at **Christmas.**

♣ **كما لا تستخدم the عادة قبل كلمة home مع الفعل go/come و قبل الكلمات mount / mountain / lake:**

- He went **home** early yesterday.
- He climbed **Mount** Everest.

♣ **و لكن تذكر أنه مع سلاسل الجبال و مجموعات البحيرات و مجموعات الجزر نستخدم the:**

The Bahamas جزر البهاما **The Great Lakes** **البحيرات** العظمي **The Andes** جبال الانديز

♣ **ملحوظة هامة : ليست كل كلمة معرفة بـ ال في اللغة العربية نستخدم قبلها the في الإنجليزية و لكن يجب استخدام القواعد السابقة:**

- **Pollution** is a dangerous problem. التلوث مشكلة خطيرة
- **Music** can be used to cure some diseases. يمكن أن تستخدم الموسيقي لعلاج بعض الأمراض
- **Peace** is the dream of all nations. السلام هو حلم كل الأمم



(تمرين يثبت معلومتك)

Choose the correct answer:

1- After (a – an – the – no article) sun went down, (a – an – the – no article) moon came up.

2- (A – An – The – no article) policeman usually wears (a – an – the – no article) uniform.

3- (A – An – The – no article) intelligence is important for (a – an – the – no article) success.

4- The interviewer asked (a – an – the – no article) Professor Zewail about his work.

5- I think he plays (a – an – the – no article) guitar very well.

6- It was (a – an – the – no article) happy party, but we could only stay for half (a – an – the – no article) hour.

7- (a – an – the – no article) Chemistry is a difficult subject.

8- Vegetarians don't eat (a – an – the – no article) meat.

9- My uncle plays (a – an – the – no article) tennis well.

10- (A – An – The – No article) reason I was successful was because my parents encouraged me.

11- I think (a – an – the – no article) education is something all (a – an – the – no article) children should value.

12- He said that (a – an – the – no article) subject he enjoyed most at school was (a – an – the – no article) Science.

13- Don't spend all (a – an – the – no article) money you have.

14- (A – An – The – no article) Money doesn't always bring (a – an – the – no article) happiness.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

15- Italy is an European country.

16- The continent to the east of Europe is the Asia.

17- The Aswan High Dam is on river Nile in Egypt.

18- Good doctor needs a lot of experience.

19- I must go to bank and change some money.

20- I really enjoyed book I've just finished reading.

21- I'm just going to have wash.

22- All I had for lunch was piece of cake.

23- It's a honour to get this international award.



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- الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له Ing :

admit	يعترف	Resist	يقاوم
avoid	يتجنب	Resume	يستأنف
dislike	يكره	put off	يؤجل
enjoy	يستمتع	Delay	يؤخر
finish	ينهي	postpone	يؤجل
practise	يمارس	necessitate	يُحتِم / يستلزم
suggest	يقترح	can't help	لا يستطيع أن يمنع نفسه من
spend (time)	يقضي	Fancy	يتخيل
risk	يخاطر	Imagine	يتخيل
include	يشمل	complete	يُكمل
miss	يفتقد	Deny	ينكر
appreciate	يُقدِر	Involve	يتضمن
consider	يفكر في	understand	يفهم
celebrate	يحتفل	Endure	يتحمل

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها .to + inf:

agree	يوافق	threaten	يهدد
arrange	يرتب	Swear	يُقسم
decide	يقرر	Refuse	يرفض
expect	يتوقع	volunteer	يتطوع
hope	يأمل	prepare	يستعد
learn	يتعلم	Decide	يقرر
offer	يعرض	pretend	يتظاهر
plan	يخطط	Fail	يفشل
promise	يعد	Choose	يختار
seek	يسعي إلي	manage	يتمكن
want	يريد	Seem	يبدو
deserve	يستحق	Tend	يميل
request	يطلب	Wish	يرغب
guarantee	يضمن	determine	يصمم
hesitate	يتردد	Hurry	يسرع
prove	يثبت / يبرهن		





⇧ الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها .to + inf أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعني:

hate	يكره	Like	يحب
love	يحب	Prefer	يفضل

⇧ ولكن لاحظ أنه إذا استخدمنا **would** قبل الأفعال السابقة فانه يأتي بعدها .to + inf

♣**I'd like** to finish my work early today.

⇧ الأفعال و الظروف الآتية يأتي بعدها .inf فقط بدون to:

had better	ينبغي	would rather	يفضل
let	يسمح	Make	يرغم

♣She would rather stay at home.

♣Let me have a look at that letter.

⇧ الأفعال الآتية يمكن أن يأتي بعدها .to + inf أو فعل مضاف له ing مع وجود اختلاف في المعني:

stop	يتوقف	Forget	ينسى
remember	يتذكر	Regret	يأسف

♦ **Remember to + infinitive** يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء

•He **remembered to** close the gate. تذكر أن يغلق البوابة.

♦ **Remember + gerund** يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله

•He **remembered** see**ing** the man. = He saw the man and later remembered.

♦ **Forget to + infinitive** ينسي أن يفعل شيئا (لم يفعله)

• Nadia **forgot to** meet the customer. = She didn't meet the customer.

♦ **Forget + gerund** يفعل شيئا ثم ينسي أنه فعله

•Nadia **forgot** meet**ing** the customer.

= She met the customer but then couldn't remember the occasion.

♦ **Regret to + infinitive** يشعر بالأسف لأن يقول أو يخبر شخص شيئا ما

• He **regretted to** say that my brother had an accident.

= He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.

♦ **Regret + gerund** يشعر بالندم علي شيء حدث

• He **regretted** say**ing** that my brother had an accident.

= He was sorry that he had said it.

♦ **Try to + infinitive** يحاول عمل شيء (وغالبا لا ينجح)

• **Try to** open the door. = See if you can open the door.

•The prisoner **tried to** escape, but he was caught.

♦ **Try + gerund** (يقوم بعمل شيء ليري نتيجته / يُجرب عمل شيء)



A: I have a bad headache.

B: **Try** tak**ing** an aspirin. = Take an aspirin and see the result.

♦Stop to + infinitive يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا

•He **stopped** to read his newspaper.

= He stopped what he was doing to read the paper.

♦Stop + gerund يتوقف عن عمل شيء

• He **stopped** read**ing** his newspaper. = He had read what he wanted to read.

♣ ينفي الفعل المضاف له ING باستخدام not:

♣ Thank you for **not** com**ing** late.

♣ I apologize for **not** post**ing** your letter.

Prefer +V-ing+ to + ING

♣ I prefer using the internet to watching TV.

♣ لاحظ استخدام v + ing بعد to في التعبيرات الآتية:

take to يعتاد علي	**object to** يعترض
be used to معتاد	**look forward to** يتطلع إلي
be accustomed to معتاد	**Get round to** يجد الوقت لـ
get used to يعتاد علي	**in addition to** بالإضافة إلي
own up to يعترف بـ	**contribute to** يسهم في
lead to يؤدي إلي	**be opposed to** معارض لـ
due to بسبب	**thanks to** بفضل
owing to بسبب	

♣ يستخدم فعل مضاف له ING بعد التعبيرات الآتية:

be busy مشغول	**Be worth** يستحق
have difficulty (in) يجد صعوبة في	**It's a waste of mone** مضيعة للمال
It's no good = It's no use لا فائدة من	**It's a waste of tim** مضيعة للوقت
There is no point in لا فائدة من	**Feel like** يود/ يريد
Can't stand لا يحتمل	**How about** ماذا عن
What about	**Don't mind**

Examples:

•She **has difficulty** (in) breath**ing**.

•**It's a waste of money** buy**ing** that house.

•I **feel like** hav**ing** a cold drink.



(تمرين يثبت معلوماتك)

- Choose the correct answer:

1. I like (do – done – does – doing) exercise every day.
2. I hate (to get – gets – got – to getting) water in my eyes.
3. They are going home as soon as they have finished (to work – works – working – worked).
4. They hope (to get – getting – of getting – get) a job they enjoy doing.
5. I learnt (swim - to swim – swam – to swimming) when I was three years old.
6. He dislikes (sleeps – slept – to sleeping – sleeping) during the day.
7. The children enjoyed (to play – with playing - playing – played) in the sea.
8. He admitted (to borrow – borrow – borrowed – borrowing) my pen without asking me.
9. The driver of the car (avoided – planned – offered – hoped) hitting the motorbike.
10. I've tried (read – with reading - to read – reads) that book, but I don't understand it.
11. Do you want (coming – came – comes - to come) to my party.
12. What do you (avoid - plan – finish – practise) to do in the summer?
13. She offered (helping – help - to help – helped) her mother prepare lunch.
14. Ali has decided (studying – studied – of studying - to study) science at university.
15. The boys have arranged (to play – playing – play – plays)football after school.
16. Leila stopped (to listen - listening – listened – to listening) to the radio when she had heard a loud knock on the door.
17. I'll ever forget (found – to find - finding – founded) that rare old coin in the garden. I was only 12 then.
18. She was doing exercise, then she stopped (listening - to listen – listened – listen) to the radio.
19. I remember (phoning – to phone – phoned – phones) my cousin in America a month ago. He told me a lot about his stay there.
20. Did you remember (posted – post - to post – posting) my letter? – Oh, I completely forgot.
21. I have always regretted (not having – not to have – have – not have) studied harder at school.
22. British Airways regret (announce – announced - to announce – announces) the cancellation of flight BA205 to Madrid.
23. When the children stopped (singing – to sing – sung – sang), everyone clapped. They liked the song very much.



24. They expect thousands of people (visiting – visited - to visit – visits) Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.
25. My brother is learning (playing – play – plays - to play) the oud.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. I remember switch off the lights when I went on holiday a week ago.
2. Remember switched off the lights when you go out, please.
3. We are looking forward to go out at the weekend.
4. I tried running after the dog, but I was too slow.
5. He'll never forget to spend so much money on his first computer. The one he has now is much cheaper.
6. My friend is always busy does his job.
7. She managed solved the problem.
8. She doesn't feel like to work on the computer.
9. Everyone agreed of meeting at the airport.
10. He prefers to flying to Europe.
11. My friend suggested went for a picnic on the beach.
12. Leila promised phoned her mother as soon as she got to school.
13. She loves cook for her family.
14. Do you expect finish your work early today?
15. Musicians practise play their instruments for many hours a day.

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Subject-verb agreement: special cases :توافق الفعل مع الفاعل

♦ **الأسماء التي تُعد تستخدم مفرد أو جمع:**

♦ He bought a car.
♦ There are two cars in the garage.
♦ The Prisoner of Zenda is a novel.
♦ He read three novels last week.

♦ **تُستخدم الكلمات a / an / the / one مع الكلمات التي تعد:**

• A train / an accident / one minute
• Where's **the** book I lent you?

♦ **وتُستخدم الكلمات التي تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية:**

• **Any / some / many / the / How many / two / three, etc.**
• Were there any mistakes in your homework?
• Some children are having a picnic in the park.



♦ الكلمات التي لا تُعد تكون في صورة المفرد ولا تجمع والفعل معها مفرد ولا يُستخدم معها a / an
♦ ومن أمثلة الكلمات التي لا تُعد:

1● Fluids السوائل

Water	Coffee	Oil	Milk	Soup	Blood

2● School subjects المواد الدراسية

History	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Geography	Psychology

3● Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة أو المعنوية

Beauty	Confidence	Courage	Enjoyment	Progress	Evidence
Patience	Honesty	Peace	Poverty	Love	Hatred

4● Sports الرياضات

Tennis	Football	Hockey	Volleyball	Swimming	Squash

5● Gases الغازات

Oxygen	Hydrogen	Nitrogen	Ammonia	Carbon dioxide

6● Languages اللغات

English	Arabic	French	Italian	Spanish	German

7● Different activities الأنشطة المختلفة

Reading	Smoking	Writing	Studying	Shopping	Eating

8● natural phenomena ظواهر طبيعية

Lightning	Heat	Snow	Thunder	Light	Rain

9● Other nouns

luggage	equipment	Furniture	cash	Jewellery	Rubbish
Money	Traffic	Work	Clothing	News	Electricity

10● Meals الوجبات

breakfast	lunch	Dinner	supper

- Could I have a glass of water?
- It isn't a good idea to borrow money.



♦ بعض الكلمات التي لا تُعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة: قارن بين الجمل الآتية

- She completed her education in 1995.
- She had a good education.
- We usually have lunch at 2.00 p.m.
- We had a wonderful lunch at a big restaurant yesterday.

♦ الكلمات التي لا تُعد يمكن استخدامها مع الكلمات و العبارات الآتية:

The / any / some / much / how much / this / that

- the water in the river is very clean.
- Have we got any bread?
- We have some bread, but we don't have any butter.
- We don't have much time left.

♣ هناك كلمات أخرى يمكن أن تكون countable أو uncountable مع اختلاف المعني مثل:

paper – glass – coffee – time - cold / light / orange / iron /chicken

معني الأسم كغير معدود		معني الأسم كمعدود	
Paper	ورق	A Paper	جريده
Glass	زجاج	A Glass	كوب زجاجي
Coffee	قهوه(مشروب)	A Coffee	فنجان قهوة
Time	وقت	A Time	مرة
Cold	برد(الصقيع)	A Cold	نزلة برد
Orange	اللون البرتقالي	An Orange	برتقاله
Light	ضؤ	A Light	لمبه(مصباح كهربي)
Chicken	لحم فراخ	A Chicken	فرخة
Ice	ثلج	An Ice	ايس كريم

- ♣ I'd like some writing **paper**. (ورق الكتابة - لا يعد)
- ♣ I'm going to buy **a paper**. (= a newspaper)
- ♣ The window's made of unbreakable **glass**. (الزجاج - لا يعد)
- ♣ Would you like **a glass** كوب of water?
- ♣ Have you got any **coffee**?
- ♣ Could I have **two coffees**? (cups of coffee)
- ♣ Don't hurry. There's plenty of **time**.
- ♣ He went to London three **times**. مرات
- ♣ Don't go out in the **cold** without a coat. البرد عموما
- ♣ I've got **a** bad **cold**. نزلة برد
- ♣ There are two oranges on the table. برتقال
- ♣ I don't like orange. I prefer red.

♣ This table is made of iron. الحديد (لا يعد)

♣ She bought an iron yesterday. مكواة

♣ The sun gives us light الضوء / لا تُعد

♣ We need two lights in this room. مصباح كهربي

♦ بعض الكلمات التي تُشير إلي مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع:

Team / committee / family / class / army / company / couple / crew / crowd / gang / group / navy / population / staff / university

- The home team is winning the match. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة
- The team are travelling tonight to their next match. هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد

♦ العبارات الدالة علي الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن ودرجات الحرارة تُعامل معاملة المفرد مع الفعل:

- Ten million pounds is a lot of money.
- Five kilometres is a long way to walk.
- Fifty litres of petrol fills my car.
- Two hours is a long time to wait.

♦ ولكن لاحظ أننا نقول:

- Three one-pound coins are on the desk. ثلاث عملات معدنية من فئة الجنيه

♦ بعض الأسماء المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:

Athletics / politics / gymnastics / mathematics / maths / news / economics / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / electronics

- **Politics was** my best subject at university.

♣ لاحظ أن plenty of / a lot of / lots of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد
و تستخدم a great deal of مع الكلمات التي لا تعد فقط

♣ He bought **a lot of** sugar. ♣ He needs **plenty of** books.

♣ There's **a great deal of** money in the safe.

♣ تستخدم much في السؤال و النفي مع الكلمات التي لا تعد

♣ She does**n't** need **much** money.

♣ Did you buy **much** sugar**?**

♣ تستخدم many في السؤال و النفي مع الكلمات التي تعد

♣ He did**n't** see **many** places in London**.**

♣ Did you invite **many** people to your party last week**?**

♣ تستخدم many/ much في الإثبات إذا جاء قبلهما إحدى الكلمات آلاتية too/ so / very

♣ There is so **much** sugar in my coffee.



♣**a Little للكمية/ a few للعدد = some تفيد الإثبات**

♣I have **a little** money. = I have **some** money. (**Positive جملة مثبتة**)

♣He has **a few** books. = He has **some** books.

♣ **little / few = hardly any = almost no(t) تفيد النفي**

♣She has **few** friends. = She has **hardly any** friends.

She had **little** money. = She had **almost no** money.

♣ **يمكن استخدام أدوات تجزئة مع الكلمات التي لا تعد و في حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة فقط وفيما يلي بعض الأمثلة**

A piece of jewellery	A piece of furniture	A piece of luggage	A piece of information
A slice of cake / cheese	A loaf of bread	A jar of jam	A cup of coffee
A glass of lemonade	A tube of toothpaste	A bar of soap	A sheet of paper
A bottle of milk	A bar of chocolate	A piece of advice	

أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزأين مثل gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks glasses نستخدم معها كلمة pair وبدون كلمة pair تُعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع:

His **trousers are** dirty. **فعل جمع** **A pair of socks** doesn't cost much money. **فعل مفرد**

♣**الكلمات الآتية لها نفس صيغة المفرد و الجمع:**

Crossroads تقاطع طرق / means وسيلة / series سلسلة/ species نوع

♣**A** means of transport **is...** ♣Means of transport **are...**

♣**الأسماء الآتية دائما جمع و يأتي معها الفعل جمع :**

clothes / goods سلع / troops قوات / arms أسلحة / remains بقايا / police / people / cattle

●The **police are** looking for two terrorists.

♣**كلمة hair لاتُعد إذا قصدنا الشعر بصفة عامة :**

● His **hair is** black.

♣**ولكننا يمكن أن نقول :**

● I have got **a hair** in my mouth. شعرة واحدة

♣**كلمة the public بمعني عامة الناس يأتي معها الفعل جمع أو مفرد :**

●The **public has / have the right to know everything**.

♣**كلمة school بمعني المكان الذي يتعلم فيه الطلاب لا تُعد أما إذا قصدنا المدرسة كمبني فهي تُعد :**

● She drives the kids to **school** every morning.

● They're building **a** new **school** in the village.



(تمرين يثبت معلوماتك)

- Choose the correct answer:

1. How (much – many – long – little) people are there in the team?
2. How many seconds (is – are – were – would) there in an hour?
3. Ten kilometres (have – been - is - are) a long way to run.
4. Would you like (some – much – a – any) cup of tea?
5. One of the pages in the book (is – are – were – have been) torn.
6. We didn't take (some – many – much – little) photographs yesterday.
7. Ali was listening to (a – many – one – some) music.
8. We didn't do (a – much – many – some) shopping last week.
9. I still have (a little – much – one – a few) things to do.
10. I am going to buy (some – a few – two – one) bread.
11. If you want to know the news, you can read (much paper – many paper – a paper – paper).
12. I want to print some documents, but the printer is out of (papers – paper – a paper – many papers)
13. Bad news (don't – doesn't – haven't – aren't) make people happy.
14. John is unemployed. He can't get (job – profession – work – position).
15. Can you give me (an – some – many – one) advice?
16. I don't have (many – some – much – a lot) luggage.
17. They spend (a lot of – many – a few – a) money on travel.
18. Enjoy your trip. Have (a – many – a few – any) good time.
19. I need a new (pair – couple – double – jar) of sunglasses.
20. I have (a – a few – any – a lot) problem. Can you help me?
21. How (much – many – few – little) students are there in your school?
22. Have you finished (a – some – one – the) book I lent you?
23. She has (the – an – a – many) French name, but in fact she's English.
24. I am going away for (some – many – much – a) week in September.
25. There isn't (a – the – some – many) supermarket near where I live.

- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. How much coffees have you drunk today?
2. Do we have a rice left?
3. How many money do you need for your holiday?
4. Fifty degrees are a very high temperature
5. Athletics were my father's favourite sport.



6. The team usually plays very well
7. The people in our group was watching the film.
8. Hurry! There is not many time left.
9. Two five-pound notes is on the table.
10. The police is chasing the suspect.

موضوعات هامه لأتمام جملة انجليزيه لغوية صحيحة

♣الظرف هو: كلمة تحدد الصفة أو الفعل أو ظرف آخر ومعظم الظروف يتكون من الصفة مضاف إليها ly)

♣ **He runs quickly يحدد فعل ♣She is extremely beautiful يحدد صفة**

♣ **He runs very quickly ظرف**

♣ **{ الصفة + (ly) = ظرف }**

♣ **slow slowly // beautiful beautifully**

هذه الكلمات تستخدم صفات أو ظروف
High - Hard – late – fast – early – daily- weekly – monthly – yearly

♣ **I take a monthly salary** ♣ **I take my salary monthly.**

للظرف أنواع متعددة مثل هذه الأنواع

Manner حالة- طريقة	Time زمن	Place مكان	Frequency تكرار	Degree درجة
Heavily / slowly	Tomorrow	Abroad	Always / usually	Really / extremely

♣ **The tea is very hot. (70 %)** ♣**The tea is extremely boiling (100%)**

extreme adjectives و بعض الصفات القوية

ordinary adjectives يوجد بعض الصفات العادية

صفة عاديه	صفة قوية	صفة عاديه	صفة قوية
afraid / frightened	terrified	angry	furious
bad	awful / terrible / horrible	big	enormous/ gigantic
clever	brilliant	cold	freezing
crowded	packed	good	excellent / fantastic
hot	boiling	happy	delighted
hungry	starving	interesting	fascinating
old	ancient	surprising	Amazing / astonishing
tired	exhausted	surprised	Amazed / astonished



dirty	filthy	small	Tiny
pretty	gorgeous	funny	hilarious
scary - frightening	terrifying		

ظروف عادية تستخدم مع الصفات العادية	ظروف قوية تستخدم مع الصفات القوية
Very / really / rather / quite / extremely / little	Really / absolutely / completely / entirely

♣It's quite warm

♣After his success, he was very happy

♣Mr Ahmed is an absolutely amazing teacher.

♣ I am completely exhausted

مع كل الصفات العادية والقوية (really / pretty) يمكن استخدام

♣ My friend is really angry / furious.

♣ Amal is pretty good / excellent

تطبيقات علي الصفات والظروف

♣ She swims well. ♣ She is a good swimmer. ♣ She is good at swimming.

♣Pollution affects us badly. ♣Pollution has a bad effect on us.

♣ Cairo tower is extremely high ♣ Cairo tower has an extreme height

♣We should be friendly to tourists. ♣ We should treat tourists in a friendly way

(تمرين يثبت معلومتك)

- Choose the correct answer :

1- Rania used to swim very (good – bad – worse – well)

2- It rained (heavier - heaviest - heavy - heavily) so I wouldn't go out.

3- Merna looks (cheerful – cheerfully – seriously – nervously) today

4- Omar landed (save - safely - safe -safety) on the ground .

5- He is (very – complete – absolute – absolutely) exhausted after this tough match

6- The ancient Egyptians were (incredible – fantastic – incredibly – amazing) clever.

7- Alexandria lighthouse was (probably - probable - lucky – likely) the first lighthouse

8- The man who has been robbed is (very – slight – quiet – completely) furious now

9 –Workers take their wages (weekly – in a day – annual – month)

10-My teacher was (absolutely – very – incredibly – completely) kind to me.



11-This player is very (well – delighted – good – badly) at playing tennis.
12- I am absolutely (delight – delightful – delighting – delighted) to win the prize.
13-You need to be (extremely – extremist – extremism – quiet) tall to be a basketball player
14- The exam is (absolutely – extremely – quiet – quite) easy .I think I am going to pass it
15- I enjoy listening to the (sweet – sweat – suite – suit) sound of the nightingale.

- Put in the correct word.

1 This tea tastes a bit **strange** . (strange / strangely)
2 I usually feel ………………………..when the sun is shining (happy / happily)
3 The children were playing ……………………in the garden. happy / happily)
4 You look………………………………….. ! Are you all right? (terrible / terribly)
5 There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it …………… (proper / properly)
6 The soup tastes……………………….. . Can you give me the recipe? (good / well)
7 Please hurry up! You're always so…………………………………. . (slow / slowly)
8 A customer in the restaurant was behaving………………………… . (bad / badly)
9 The customer became ………….when the manager asked him to leave. (violent / violently)

- Which is right?

1 I'm tired because I've been working **hard / hardly**. (hard is correct)
2 I wasn't in a hurry, so I was walking **slow / slowly**.
3 I haven't been to the cinema **late / lately**.
4 Slow down! You're walking too **fast / quick** for me.
5 I tried **hard / hardly** to remember her name, but I couldn't.
6 This coat is practically unused. I've **hard / hardly** worn it.
7 Laura is a good tennis player. She hits the ball very **hard / hardly**.
8 It's really dark in here. I can **hardly see / see hardly**.
9 Ben is going to run a marathon. He's been training **hard / hardly**.